

當代文獻

美共和黨大會通過新政綱

Republican Party Platform Adopted Unanimously

(美國新聞處電報)
Philadelphia, (USIS)—The Republican national convention adopted unanimously today its 1948 platform containing 80 planks committing the party to what has been described as its strongest stand in history on international issues, to far-reaching domestic legislation and to an unrelenting fight against Communism.
美共和黨全國大會今日一致通過一九四八年新政綱，其中包含八十八項，此舉使該黨在國際問題上採取了被認為是該黨有史以來最堅強之立場，從事影響深遠之國內問題立法以及對共產主義之無情鬥爭。
The platform was presented by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (Massachusetts), chairman of the resolutions committee, who told the delegates that it is "a forthright, forward-looking guide to the American future." He said the committee "thinks it's the shortest Republican platform ever written and we also think it says a mouthful." The text of the platform's statement of principles and foreign-policy plank follows:
該政綱係由共和黨決議委員會主席勞森參議員所提出，報告各代表謂：此乃對美國將來具有遠見之指南；案稱：委員會認為此乃共和黨綱中最短政綱，而吾人認為其內容充實，政綱中有關國際與外交政策綱目之聲明，原文如下：

原則之宣言

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

To establish and maintain peace, to build a country in which every citizen can earn a good living with the promise of real progress for himself and his family, and to uphold as a beacon light for mankind, everywhere, the inspiring American tradition of liberty, opportunity and justice for all—that is the Republican platform.

樹立並維護和平，建立每一公民能獲得良好生活，得使其本人及其家屬有真正進步之機會，提倡美國為全人類爭取自由，機會與正義之燈塔傳統，作為各地人類之火燭——之國家，此即共和黨之政綱。

To this end, we propose as a guide to definite action the following principles:

為達到此項目的，吾人建議如下各項原則，作為行動之指南

Maximum voluntary cooperation between citizens and minimum dependence on law; never, however, declining courageous recourse to law, if necessary.

公民間最高限度之志願合作及儘量避免依賴法律，但必要時決不畏懼向法律求助。

Our competitive system furnishes vital opportunity for youth and for all enterprising citizens; it makes possible the productive power which is the unique weapon on our national defense; and it is the mainspring of material well-being and political freedom.

吾人之競爭制度使青年與一切有志之公民均有重要之機會，此項競爭制度使生產力成為國防之最要武器，並為物質福利與政治自由之發展。

Government, as the servant of such a system, should take all needed steps to strengthen and develop public health, to promote scientific research, to provide security for the aged, and to promote a stable economy so that men and women need not fear the loss of their jobs or the threat of economic hardship through no fault of their own.

政府既為此一體制之公僕即應採取必要步驟加強並發展公共衛生，促進科學研究，提供老年人之安全，促進穩定之經濟，務使男子與婦女無失業之虞，及經濟困難之威脅。

The rights and obligations of workers are commensurate with the rights and obligations of employers and they are interdependent; these rights should be protected against coercion and exploitation from whatever quarter and with due regard for the general welfare of all.

工人之權利與義務配合雇主之權利與義務，並能自立，此等權利應有保護，不受任何方面之威脅與剝削，並顧及一般之福利。

The soil as our basic natural resource must be conserved with increased effectiveness, and farm prices should be supported on a just basis.

吾人基本之天然資源土地必須予以有效之保護，農產物之售價，應在合理之基礎上予以支持。

英政府外交政策

獲得邱吉爾擁護

Churchill Promises Support for Government Foreign Policy

London, (LPS)—"Issues as grave as these we now know were at stake at Munich ten years ago," said Mr. Churchill in his recent speech giving strong support to government policy in the present serious international situation.

(美國新聞處倫敦電)邱吉爾最近發表演說，對於英政府目前外交政策之國際形勢中持強硬政策表示支持。案稱：「此種重大問題如現時所發生者，十年前亦曾在慕尼黑為人所憂。」

Mr. Churchill continued: "I cannot guarantee that even a firm and resolute course will ward off the dangers which now threaten us but I am sure such a course is not merely the best but the only chance of preventing a third war in which the most fearful agencies of destruction yet known to man will be used to the fullest extent."

邱氏繼續說：「余猶不能保證現時政府之方針不致為防止第三次大戰之唯一機會，三次大戰如果發生，則人類所遭受之可怕破壞方法將予盡量使用。」

"We shall therefore support the government in the stand which, with all their devotion to the cause of peace, they have felt bound to make. It is our duty to show, whatever our party differences may be, that in resistance to foreign tyranny we are a united nation. I still believe that by this means peace may be preserved."

「是以吾人對於政府所持立場，即因全力尋求和平而不得不採取之立場，應予擁護。吾人不問黨派異見如何，為抵抗外國暴政吾人應一致行動，余仍相信此方法則和平可保。」云。

底，結束，該國即開始實施之配給及若干特殊計劃，或將由美英合作局之新提議計劃接辦。

中華救國撥款千億

C.R.M. Allocations To Tientsin Projects

Tientsin, June 30. (Reuter)—A total of CN\$174 billion has been allocated to five Tientsin engineering projects by the China Relief Mission-EYCARS Joint Screening Committee at its final meeting in Nanking. Breakdown of the projects as follows:
路港建設：CN\$25 billion
清除垃圾：二百五十億元
衛生設施：八十億元
Sewerage & drainage：二十億元
疏濬下水道：二百二十億元
防洪水災：一百億元

爪哇日人仍繼續作戰

印尼隱憂可慮

Comment On Java Scene

Sydney, June 30. (Reuter)—Hundreds of Japanese soldiers who had never surrendered were causing most of the trouble in the Netherlands East Indies, said Mr. Russell Funnell, former Airways base manager at Sourabaya, when he arrived back here.

路透社悉尼六月三十日電：前泗水航線基地經理費納爾氏，於抵此間時稱，荷屬東印度有數百名日軍，從未投降，該處大部紛擾，均由彼等引起。

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He likened the Java scene to that of Malaya and added: "The Japanese consider they should keep on fighting."

費氏稱：爪哇情形比馬來亞更形險惡，日人認為彼等應繼續作戰。

He said that they impressed on Indonesians that they were equal to white men and Communists were hard at work keeping alive flames of hatred. The only difference between Java and Malaya, he said, was that in Malaya the Communists had come out in the open.

費氏稱，此等日軍，給予印尼人以一種印象，即彼等與白人平等，且共產黨正極力煽動此種仇恨心，使爪哇與馬來亞不同，不同之處，即馬來亞之共產黨，已公開活動，而爪哇則否。

美援用途

U.S. China Aid Programme

Nanking, June 30. (Reuter)—Premier Wang Wen-hao told the Legislative Yuan today that no strings were attached to the American China aid programme and that \$275,000,000 granted for economic recovery will be used to buy cotton, foodstuffs, gasoline, fertilizers and industrial equipment apart from ten per cent earmarked for rural rehabilitation. Part of the U.S. aid material will be sold to recall some of the banknotes in circulation.

路透社南京六月三十日電：蔣委員長今日於立法院演說，案稱：美國援華物資，並無任何條件與約束，至作為恢復經濟用途之二十億七千五百萬美元貸款，將用以購買棉花、食糧、汽油、肥料及工業設備，另有百分之十特指用於復興農村經濟之用。美援物資中之一部份，將出售以換回流通之若干鈔票。

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國際述評

德國幣制改革的政治背景

Political Background of the New German Currency

(美國新聞處電報)
By W. N. EWER 英·爾著 H譯
No one need quarrel with Marshall Sokolovsky's statement that the creation of a new currency system in the three Western zones has "completed the disunion of Germany." That is lamentably true.
任何人均毋須對索科洛夫斯基氏下述聲明爭辯，索科洛夫斯基氏將西德三區佔領區之實行新幣制，已使德國分裂為完全不可調和之事實，此實為可悲之事實。
But neither the currency reform nor any other action of the Western Powers has caused that disunion. They are not its cause but its unavoidable consequence. The really decisive steps in the whole evolution were taken in the first months of Allied occupation—and by the Russians themselves.
然而引起德國分裂者，既非幣制改革，亦非西歐列強之任何其他行動，幣制改革以及西歐列強所採其他行動，並非德國分裂之原因，而為其不可避免之結果，全部演進中之決定作用者，實為盟國佔領當局（實為蘇聯自身）最初一月在德國所採之步驟是也。
It was they who dropped between East and West an "iron curtain" across which there has not for now nearly three years—been any free movement either for persons or for goods. It is they who again and again have refused to agree to the restoration of such freedom of movement. It was they who, in flagrant breach of the provisions of the Potsdam agreement, carried out, in the first months, a series of sweeping economic changes in the Eastern zone without even discussing them with the Western Allies. Whether the changes were good or bad is irrelevant. The point is that they were carried out unilaterally, that they effectively destroyed the economic unity of the country, and made impossible that common economic policy which the Potsdam protocol had declared to be essential.

在東方與西方國家之間設置鐵幕者正是蘇聯人，在此一鐵幕之間，無論人員與貨物，均無自由行動，此種情形至今已將近三年，而一可拒絕此種自由活動者，亦係蘇聯人，使德波茨坦協定條款，在佔領後第一個月裡便在德國東區實行了一連串經濟改變，而與西方盟國進行討論，至於這種改變是好還是壞，那是無關的，關鍵就在於它們是片面實現的，它們有效地破壞了德國的經濟統一，而使波茨坦協定所規定的共同經濟政策，無法成為現實。

聖地糾紛

可能成立妥協

Prospects of A Compromise In Palestine

London, (LPS)—Commenting on Palestine problem, the Time and Tide said in part, "At the present moment it seems that the likely adherents of a compromise which would agree to a State of Israel are the Transjordanians and Egyptians; Iraq is doubtful and the Syrians and Lebanese, whose military capacity was completely exposed in the very recent fighting in the north and who see nothing at all for themselves in the compromise, are hostile."

(美國新聞處倫敦電)英國著名週刊「時與潮」論巴勒斯坦問題稱：對於承認以色列之妥協方案，外約旦與埃及大有附和可能，伊拉克則尚可疑，而敘利亞與黎巴嫩，在北方最近戰爭中已完全暴露其軍事力量，且見及在妥協中將一無所獲，則反對態度。

"If the compromisers secure Ibn Saud's approval, they should have relatively plain sailing. The Wahabi leader has been singularly quiescent and singularly silent since the fighting started."

倘若薩烏德能得薩利赫伊本沙特之同意，其進行應比較容易。自戰事開始以來薩烏德常保持靜默。

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印度副總理評

邱吉爾印度

Churchill's Comments On India Criticised

New Delhi, June 30. (Reuter)—Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel of India described Mr. Churchill's comments on India, when he spoke at Luton Hoo last week, as "mischievous and venomous," and called on the Conservative Party not to be misled by the "old-world ideas of their leaders."

路透社新德里六月三十日電：印度副總理沙達氏，於評議會上對邱吉爾氏之言論，表示不滿，並指其言論為「惡毒及有害」，並呼籲保守黨不要受其「老舊世界之思想」所誤。

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CNC\$ 30,000 Saturday July 3 1948 華北漢英報 內政部登記證：京警津字第十號 中華郵政登記證為第一新聞紙類 No. 887

滬市議會通過新議案

要求蘇聯歸還我旅大

制止韓蒙軍隊參與共匪叛亂

TALKS WITH RUSSIA URGED

Shanghai, July 2. (Reuter)—At the last general session yesterday afternoon the Shanghai City Council passed a resolution requesting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to negotiate with Soviet Russia for the return of Dairen and Port Arthur to China.

路透社上海七月二日電：上海市參議會於昨午最後大會中，通過一項議案，要求外部與蘇聯進行談判，以收回旅大兩地。

The Council also resolved that the Chinese Government should ask Russia to stop North Korean and Outer Mongolian troops from joining the Chinese Communists in the war against the National Government.

該參議會並議決請政府向蘇聯提出要求，蘇聯須停止北韓及外蒙軍隊，參加共匪反政府行動。

The meeting further decided to send circulars to all commercial, industrial, cultural and educational institutions throughout the country to start a nationwide movement for the restoration of Dairen and Port Arthur and to expose the Chinese Communists' secret "traitorous activities."

會議更決定向全國工商、文化、教育各機關學校，散發宣言，呼籲發起一要求蘇聯歸還我旅大之全國運動並暴露中國共匪之秘密「叛國活動」。

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我首任駐澳大使抵滬

表示中澳人民必能恢復太平洋及世界和平

Shanghai, July 2. (Reuter)—The confidence that the peoples of China and Australia will do their share towards restoring peace in the Pacific and the world "in the same enthusiastic spirit as we demonstrated during war time" was expressed by Mr. Kan Nai-kuang, China's first Ambassador to Australia, on arrival here last evening from Nanking en route to Canberra to assume his post.

路透社上海七月二日電：中國首任駐澳大使甘乃光氏，於昨晚抵滬，由京抵滬，表示信心：中澳兩國人民將以大戰時期所表現之同樣熱誠，努力於恢復太平洋及世界之和平。

The envoy said that, though physically Australia and China are miles apart, yet the amicable relations between the two nations have never been closer.

大使稱：澳大利亞與中國在地理上雖相隔萬里，然兩國間之友誼關係則未有如今之密切者。

He said he would work towards strengthening the economic and cultural ties binding the two nations.

甘氏將為加強兩國經濟及文化聯繫而努力。

The Ambassador said that he likes Australia and her representatives who he had met in their country, declaring that he found them "like the country they represent, youthful and vigorous."

大使又稱：極喜澳洲及澳洲之代表官員均極誠懇，正如其所代表之國家，年青而有力。

Mr. Kan expects to reach Canberra in the middle of July.

預計甘氏可於七月中旬抵甘拜拉。

共產黨國際總部遷移

可能移至布加勒斯特

Cominform Moving From Belgrade

Belgrade, July 1. (Reuter)—The Cominform Headquarters is to be moved from Belgrade, according to reports from the Communist press. It was reliably reported that its new headquarters will be in Bucharest where the recent Cominform meeting which expelled Yugoslavia from the organisation, took place.

據可靠消息稱，共產黨國際情報局總部，可能移至布加勒斯特。此舉係因南斯拉夫之共產黨國際會議，於該處舉行。

Marshal Tito, M. Alexander Rankovic, Yugoslav Minister of the Interior, and other Communist leaders were reported in conference here yesterday.

鐵托元帥，南斯拉夫內政部長蘭科維奇及其他南斯拉夫共產黨領袖，昨在此間舉行會議。

Nanking that the Sino-American bilateral agreement on the use of the United States aid to China will probably be signed tomorrow.

據南京方面傳出消息，中美間關於美援運用之雙邊協定，或將於明日簽字。

聖地糾紛

可能成立妥協

Prospects of A Compromise In Palestine

London, (LPS)—Commenting on Palestine problem, the Time and Tide said in part, "At the present moment it seems that the likely adherents of a compromise which would agree to a State of Israel are the Transjordanians and Egyptians; Iraq is doubtful and the Syrians and Lebanese, whose military capacity was completely exposed in the very recent fighting in the north and who see nothing at all for themselves in the compromise, are hostile."

(美國新聞處倫敦電)英國著名週刊「時與潮」論巴勒斯坦問題稱：對於承認以色列之妥協方案，外約旦與埃及大有附和可能，伊拉克則尚可疑，而敘利亞與黎巴嫩，在北方最近戰爭中已完全暴露其軍事力量，且見及在妥協中將一無所獲，則反對態度。

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